# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SUZANNA BOWLING, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-03982-AJN

v.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON and McNEIL NUTRITIONALS, LLC

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE EXPERT TESTIMONY OF DR. DOUGLAS L. NGUYEN, DR. CAROL A. SCOTT, DR. DAVID J. REIBSTEIN, AND DR. DENISE N. MARTIN

Dated: November 16, 2018 BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Suzanna Bowling hereby moves to strike: (i) the September 19, 2018 Expert Report of Dr. Douglas L. Nguyen (Dkt. 57-12) (the "Nguyen Report"), (ii) the September 20, 2018 Expert Report of Dr. Carol A. Scott (Dkt. 57-13) (the "Scott Report"), (iii) the September 20, 2018 Rebuttal Expert Report of Dr. David J. Reibstein (Dkt. 57-20) (the "Reibstein Report"), and (iv) the September 20, 2018 Rebuttal Declaration of Dr. Denise N. Martin (Dkt. 57-19) (the "Martin Report"), together with all corresponding testimony.

### II. LEGAL STANDARD

The party seeking to introduce expert testimony "bears the burden of establishing its admissibility by a preponderance of the evidence." *Baker v. Urban Outfitters, Inc.*, 254 F. Supp. 2d 346, 353 (S.D.N.Y. 2003). Federal Rule of Evidence 702 allows expert testimony if:

(a) the expert's ... specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue; (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

In evaluating expert testimony under this standard, the court acts as a gatekeeper to "ensur[e] that an expert's testimony both rests on a reliable foundation and is relevant to the task at hand." *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 597 (1993).

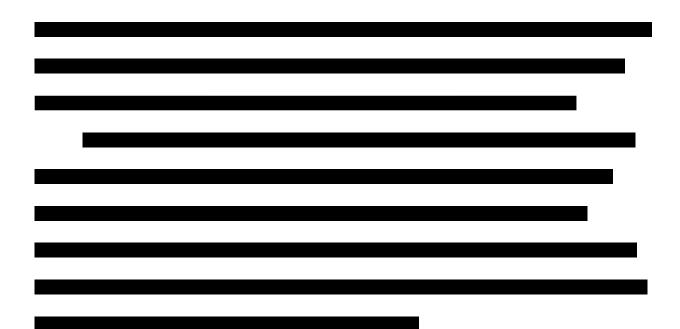
The reliability inquiry envisioned by *Daubert* is "a flexible one," *id.* at 594, and the factors to be considered "depend[] upon the particular circumstances of the particular case at issue." *Kumho Tire Co., Ltd. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 150 (1999). The Second Circuit has emphasized that courts should focus on "the indicia of reliability identified in Rule 702, namely, (1) that the testimony is grounded on sufficient facts or data; (2) that the testimony 'is the product of reliable principles and methods'; and (3) that 'the witness has applied the principles

and methods reliably to the facts of the case." *Amorgianos v. Nat'l R.R. Passenger Corp.*, 303 F.3d 256, 265 (2d Cir. 2002) (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 702). This "flexible *Daubert* inquiry gives the ... court the discretion needed to ensure that the courtroom door remains closed to junk science while admitting reliable expert testimony." *Id.* at 267.

# III. MOTION TO STRIKE DR. DOUGLAS L. NGUYEN

# A. Summary Of Dr. Nguyen's Report

Dr. Nguyen is a practicing physician and Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at the
University of California-Irvine Medical Center, with active board certifications in Internal
Medicine and Gastroenterology. See Nguyen Report at 1.



B. Dr. Nguyen's Testimony Is Not Relevant, As Plaintiff Bowling's Medical History Has Nothing To Do With Any Claims, Defenses, Or Class Certification Considerations

Dr. Nguyen's testimony is completely irrelevant to any claim, defense, or class certification consideration at issue in this matter. Plaintiff – like all class members – was injured at the time of purchase when she paid a price premium for Benecol solely attributable to the "No Trans Fat" claim. See Dkt. 53 at Ex. B, Bowling Dep. at 261:2-25. Stated otherwise, Plaintiff is not suing because Benecol made her sick, but rather because the "No Trans Fat" claim was false and she was charged too much. *Id.* at 151:6-25; see also Compl. ¶ 5 ("... Plaintiff Bowling paid a tangible increased cost for Benecol Spreads, which were worth less than represented because Benecol Spreads do, in fact, contain trans fats ....").

New York courts recognize the type of injury Ms. Bowling is claiming because "[t]he deception is the false and misleading label, and the injury is the purchase price." *Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc.*, 2013 WL 6504547, at \*5 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 11, 2013) (emphasis added); *see also, e.g., Singleton v. Fifth Generation, Inc.*, 2016 WL 406295, at \*11 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 12, 2016) ("It is well-established that paying a premium for a product can constitute an actual injury under

N.Y. G.B.L. § 349."); *Koenig v. Boulder Brands, Inc.*, 995 F. Supp. 2d 274, 288-89 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (collecting cases).

As Judge Rakoff recently explained, such an inquiry into Plaintiff Bowling's medical history – including whether Benecol made her physically ill – is totally irrelevant to claims that seek "price premium" damages:

It may be that some class members would have been willing to purchase the product for the same price even if they knew the scalp protector did not work. But that does not matter. If there is a price premium, then every purchaser of the kit paid more than they otherwise would have, so every purchaser was injured.  $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$  purchaser's individual experience after purchasing the product or idiosyncratic ex ante valuation does not matter.

For exactly this reason, courts regularly certify classes alleging § 349 violations when the injury was payment of a price premium. See, e.g., Belfiore v. Procter & Gamble Co., 311 F.R.D. 29, 62 (E.D.N.Y. 2015); Goldemberg v. Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., 8 F.Supp.3d 467, 481 (S.D.N.Y. 2014); In re Scotts EZ Seed Litig., 304 F.R.D. 397, 414 (S.D.N.Y. 2015). The New York 23(b)(3) class therefore remains certified as to its NYGBL claim for statutory damages.

In re Amla Litig., 320 F. Supp. 3d 578, 592-93 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (emphasis added); see also Ebin v. Kangadis Food Inc., 297 F.R.D. 561, 571-72 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (finding "price premium" damages model "obviate[d] the problems of which defendant complains," namely that "individualized mini-trials must be held to determine each class member's actual damages").

Here, "either all consumers purchased ['No Trans Fat' products] that [did], in fact, [contain trans fats], or none did. In this way, the case is more akin to *Ebin*, 297 F.R.D. at 569, where plaintiff sought to certify a damages class of purchasers of a product labeled '100% olive oil,' which was actually pomace. <u>Individualized inquiries were unnecessary</u>. The product was not what it said it was. All class members, even those who 'actively wanted to buy pomace instead of 100% pure olive oil' suffered an injury: they 'paid too much for it.'" *Belfiore*, 311 F.R.D. at 69 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, Dr. Nguyen's expert report has no bearing on any issue in the case. It is totally irrelevant and will not help the trier of fact. It should be stricken.

Dr. Nguyen's Testimony Is Not Reliable And Is Not Based On

C.

Sufficient Data, As
Dr. Nguyen's report states that
Nguyen Report at 1. Rather, as is noted in his list of "Material[s] Reviewed,"
No other documents or authority are discussed anywhere in Dr. Nguyen's report. <i>Id.</i> Nonetheless, Dr. Nguyen states that
<i>Id.</i> at 1-2.
Dr. Nguyen's testimony is not "based on sufficient facts or data"
that would be relied upon by a physician in providing medical advice. See Fed. R. Evid. 702.
Similarly, Dr. Nguyen's testimony is not "the product of reliable principles and methods." <i>Id.</i> ;

see also Amorgianos v. Nat'l R.R. Passenger Corp., 303 F.3d 256, 267 (2d Cir. 2002). The Court should not admit the testimony of a physician who has never examined his "patient."

# D. Dr. Nguyen's Report Is Defective, Per Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(iv)-(vi)

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B) provides that expert disclosures "must be accompanied by a written report – prepared and signed by the witness – if the witness is one retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony in the case or one whose duties as the party's employee regularly involve giving expert testimony." Such reports "must contain," among other items:

- (iv) the witness's qualifications, including a list of all publications authored in the previous 10 years;
- (v) a list of all other cases in which, during the previous 4 years, the witness testified as an expert at trial or by deposition; and
- (vi) a statement of the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony in the case.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B).<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Nguyen failed to comply with Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(iv)-(vi), as these items are totally absent from his report.<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, Dr. Nguyen's report is defective and should be stricken.

## IV. MOTION TO STRIKE DR. CAROL A. SCOTT

# A. Summary Of Dr. Scott's Report

Dr. Scott is a Professor of Marketing Emeritus at the Anderson Graduate School of Management at UCLA and is a founding partner at Crossfield Associates, a litigation analysis

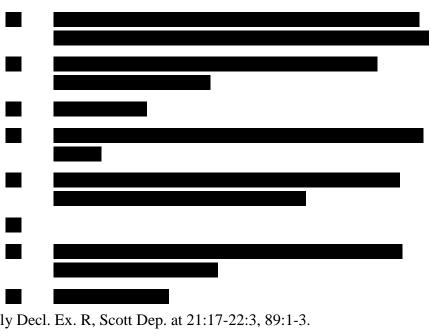
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defendants are unambiguously offering Dr. Nguyen's opinions as expert testimony. *See* 9/20/18 Orr Decl. ¶ 13 ("Attached hereto as **Exhibit L** and filed under seal under the Protective Order is a true and correct copy of the <u>expert report of Dr. Douglas L. Nguyen</u> in Opposition to Plaintiffs Motion for Class Certification.") (Dkt. 57) (bold in original; underlining added).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Dr. Nguyen's report states that he has Nguyen Report at 1. However, Dr. Nguyen's report does not include a *curriculum vitae*, nor does he identify even a single publication. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B)(iv).

nd support firm	n. Scott Report ¶ 1.		
			ı


	Dr. Scott's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As She
	discussed above and in Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification (Dkt. 38), Plaintiff "price premium" damages. <i>See supra</i> § III.B; <i>see also</i> 7/30/18 Plf.'s Br. at 23-24.
However,	procepromount dumagest see supra ( 1212, see wise ), ee, re rin e 21 at 20 2 ii
Klorczyk R	keply Decl. Ex. R, Scott Dep. at 27:15-28:3 (objections omitted). This omission is
elling giv	en that
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C.	Dr. Scott's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As
Dr. S	cott's surveys are not reflective of marketplace realities. Most significantly,
<i>l</i> . at 106:18	-107:4, 107:19-20. Even Dr. Scott's colleague,
	Reply Decl. Ex. S, Reibstein Dep. at 67:14-16.
D.	Dr. Scott's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As She
Durir	g her deposition,



Klorczyk Reply Decl. Ex. R, Scott Dep. at 21:17-22:3, 89:1-3.

Unsurprisingly, there are numerous errors in Mr. Bentley's coding. First, despite trans fats being linked to raising LDL ("bad" cholesterol) and lowering HDL ("good" cholesterol), See Compl. ¶ 27 ("Consumption of trans fat increases LDL-C ('bad' cholesterol) [and] decreases HDL-C ('good' cholesterol) ...."); see also Klorczyk Reply Decl. Ex. R, Scott Dep. at 82:7-11

Klorczyk Reply Decl. Ex. R, Scott Dep. at 79:23-81:7 (objections omitted).
E. Dr. Scott's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As
E. Dr. Scott's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As
Dr. Scott's survey contains numerous other procedural and methodological defects.

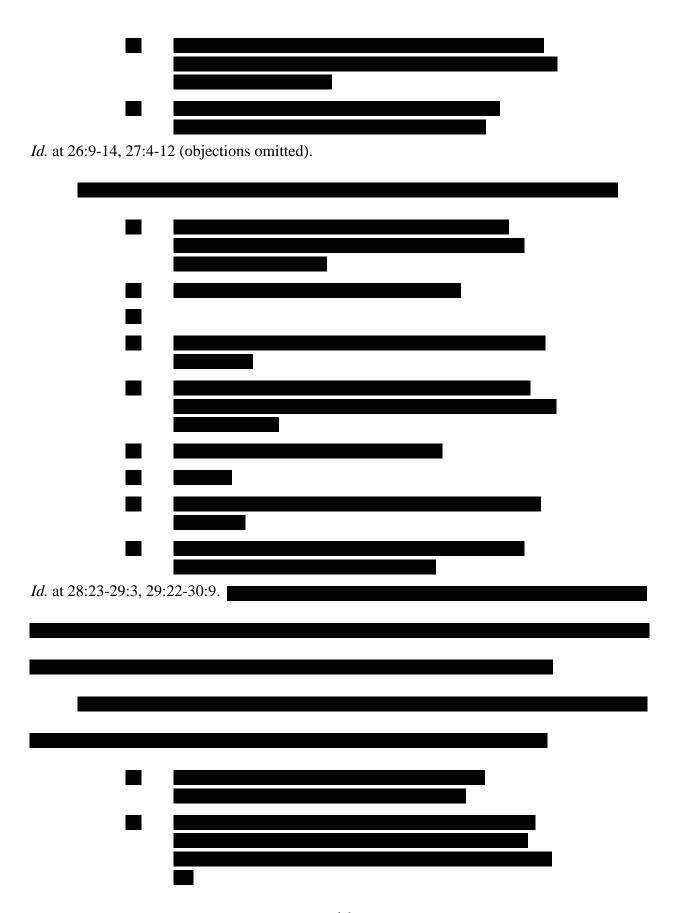
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v.	MOTION TO STRIKE DR. DAVID J. REIBSTEIN
	A. Summary Of Dr. Reibstein's Report
	As discussed in Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification (Dkt. 38), Plaintiff retained a
consu	umer survey expert, Dr. J. Michael Dennis, to
	<i>Id.</i> ¶ 29; 7/30/18 Plf.'s Br. at 19 (Dkt. 38).
	In turn, Defendants retained Dr. Reibstein, a Professor of Marketing at the Wharton
Schoo	ol of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, to
	Reibstein Report ¶¶ 2, 12. Additionally,
3	

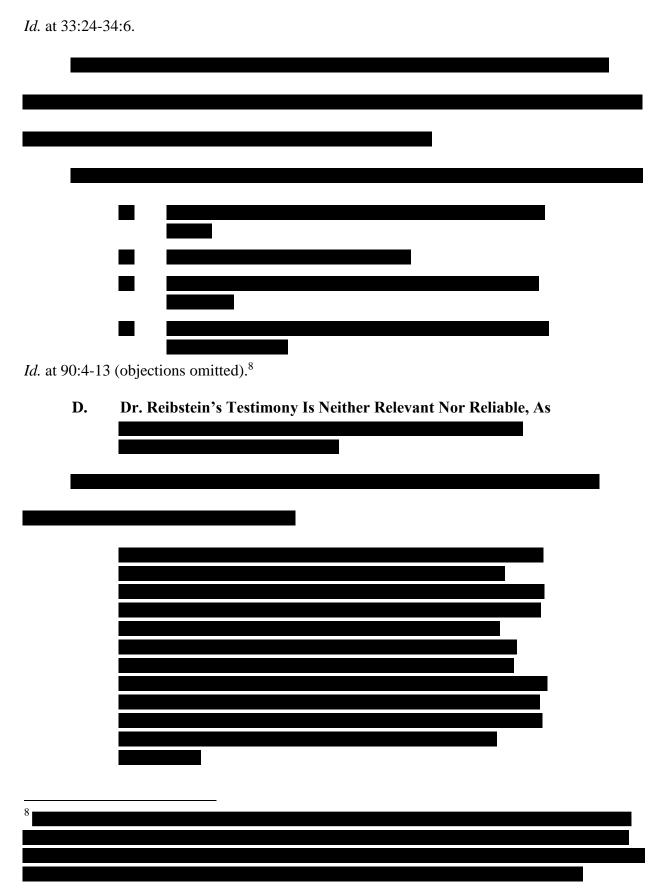
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Percentage of Mobile Device Website Traffic in the United States From 1st Quarter 2015 to 3rd Quarter 2018, Statista, https://www.statista.com/statistics/683082/share-of-website-traffic-coming-from-mobile-devices-usa/

Dr. Reibstein was further asked to	<i>Id.</i> ¶ 2.
Among other criticisms, Dr. Reibstein first opines that	
B. Dr. Reibstein Was Wined And Dined In Preparation For I Deposition	His
Douby Dool Ex. C. Doibetoin Don et 50:14 17	See Klorczyk
Reply Decl. Ex. S, Reibstein Dep. at 50:14-17	
<sup>5</sup> However, Dr. Reibstein's colleague, Dr. Martin, the economist,	
6	

C.	Dr. Reibstein's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As
	21 Telescent & Testimony 15 Telescent Telescent Total Telescent 115
Dr. R	eibstein admitted that the conjoint methodology is
d. at 85:8-18	3 (objections omitted); see also id. at 84:15-23
In thi	s matter, however,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See also id. at 37:22-24



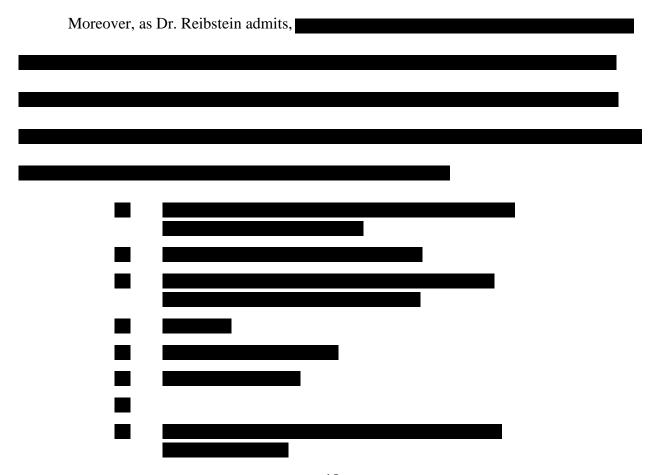


Reibstein Report  $\P$  73 (emphasis added). However, Dr. Reibstein is admittedly wrong – Dr. Dennis plainly accounted for supply-side factors.

Initially, Dr. Dennis incorporated real-world pricing data into his conjoint survey. Dr. Reibstein agrees with this approach:



Klorczyk Reply Decl. Ex. S, Reibstein Dep. at 68:8-23.

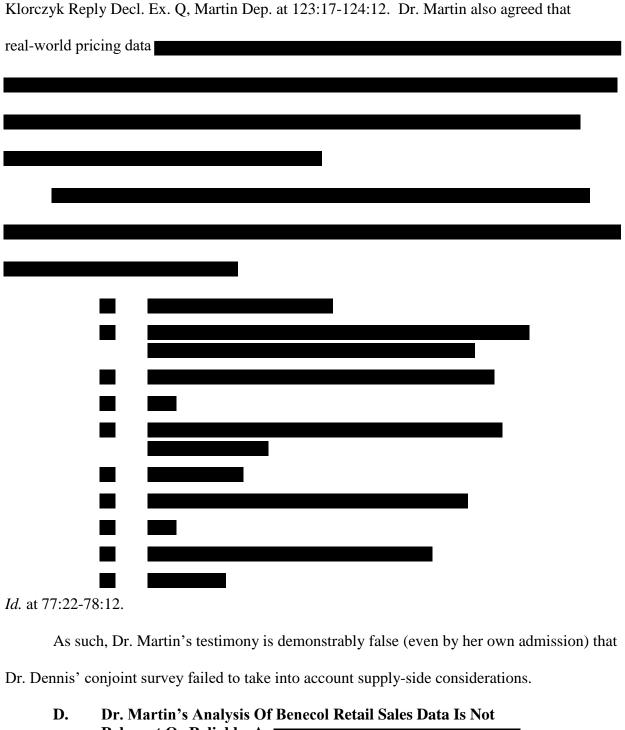


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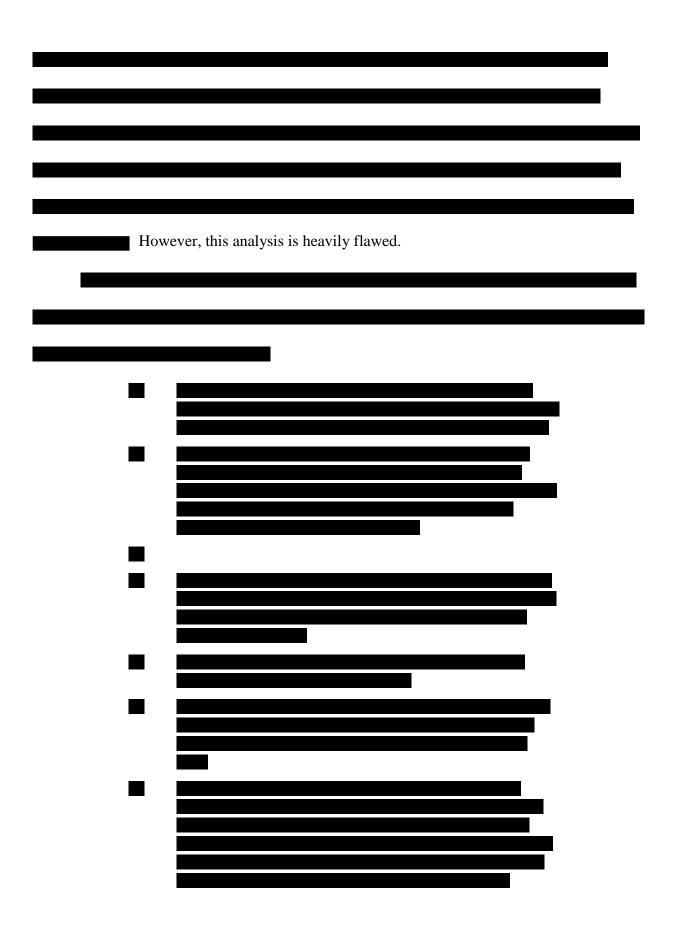
В.	Dr. Martin's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As
In he	r deposition, Dr. Martin was clear that
at 57:10-1	19 (objections omitted).
Such	testimony is neither relevant, reliable, nor helpful to the trier of fact. This is a
ice premi	um" case, but

# C. Dr. Martin's Testimony Is Neither Relevant Nor Reliable, As

	n by Mr. Weir	
Reibstein's report. See supra § V.D.		
Reibstein's report. See supra § V.D.		
Reibstein's report. See supra § V.D.		But that criticism is wrong for the reasons discussed above, in the cont
	. Reibstein's rep	ort. See supra § V.D.



Relevant Or Reliable, As



Klorczyk Reply Decl. Ex. Q, Martin Dep. at 53:5-17, 114:1-20 (objections omitted).

Thus, her testimony is not relevant, reliable, or helpful to the trier of fact.

### VII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter an order excluding the testimony and expert reports of Dr. Douglas L. Nguyen, Dr. Carol A. Scott, Dr. David J. Reibstein, and Dr. Denise N. Martin.

Dated: November 16, 2018 Respectfully submitted,

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